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No. 3. *The Whence and Whither of the Modern Science of Language.*  
By BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER. Pp. 95-109. 1905. \$0.25.

This is the address delivered at the St. Louis Congress of Arts and Science, October, 1904, in which, with characteristic appreciation of the larger aspects of a subject and skill in their presentation, are sketched the broad lines of development in the modern science of language, the general movements and points of view, with their sources and relations.

C. D. B.

No. 4. *On the Influence of Lucretius on Horace.* By WILLIAM A. MERRILL. Pp. 111-29. 1905. \$0.25.

This paper is a laborious study of a subject to which the diligence of earlier workers had left small room for important additions. Not only genuine, or even possible, Lucretian reminiscences in Horace are adduced, but also a vast array of wholly irrelevant examples which are mere casual coincidences in the idiom of a common language. For the most part the author distinguishes reasonably between such instances and real cases of relationship, as, for instance, when he remarks that "*dormitat Homerus—Homerus sopitu' quietest* have no connection." Very true, but the reader will not escape the feeling that his own judgment is impugned by such a juxtaposition as well as by the author's comment. There are, I think, no certain examples of Lucretian influence adduced which had escaped the vigilance of Munro, and one must conclude that the investigation was made without reference to his commentary. Its value as an independent contribution to the subject should rest therefore upon the general conclusions, which set forth: that Horace was influenced by Lucretius in early life (*Sermones*), only slightly in the *Odes* i-iii, again in *Epp.* i, and not at all in his later works. This generalization is not new—it was arrived at and formulated in essentially the same terms by Weingärtner<sup>1</sup> more than thirty years before—nor does it seem to me entirely sound. It aims apparently to connect the influence of Lucretius with periods of addiction to Epicurean thought in the life of Horace. But the fact that in the *Epodes* (contemporary with the *Sermones*) there is no real trace of Lucretius, would suggest that the larger influence discernible again in *Epp.* i is due to the literary form and subject-matter rather than to time of composition.

G. L. HENDRICKSON.

<sup>1</sup>"De Horatio Lucretii imitatore," *Diss. Hallenses* II, p. 46. It should be added that Weingärtner's dissertation was inaccessible to the author during the preparation of his study, but was found just before publication; no allusion, however, is made to Weingärtner's general conclusions.